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INDEXED. 1915

Summit Nurseries

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MILLER & GOSSARD, Proprietors
MONTICELLO ♦ FLORIDA



The Southern farmer who plants Pecan Trees is sure to increase his present income and leave a valuable heritage to his children

TERMS OF BUSINESS



LOCATION. We are located two miles north of Monticello, in Jefferson County, Florida, and have the Seaboard Air Line Railway, as well as the Atlantic Coast Line, in the town of Monticello, which is our shipping point. We can be reached over long-distance telephone through Monticello, or by the Western Union Telegraph. All telegrams are phoned direct to our office.

Our soil is of a fine quality for growing well-rooted, thrifty trees. This county has become famous in recent years as a nursery center, producing, perhaps, two-thirds of all the grafted and budded Pecan trees grown in America. We have nearly six hundred acres of land of various grades, so that we are in a position to select soil best adapted to the different kinds of nursery stock we are growing. This also enables us to locate our blocks so as not to become contaminated from orchards in our vicinity.

PACKING. Plants purchased of us will be packed in the very best manner to insure safe carriage any distance, and no charge is made for packing except where boxes are required. These will be furnished at cost, with no charge for delivery to the station.

REMITTANCE WITH ORDER. When stock is ordered for immediate shipment, remittance should in all cases accompany the order. If goods are to be held for some time after the shipping season opens, the order should be paid for in full to warrant our holding the goods. In cases where an order is placed in advance of the opening of the shipping season, one-fourth of the total amount should accompany the order, and the balance be paid when the shipping season opens. We can ship orders C. O. D. by express when one-fourth the amount accompanies the order.

GUARANTEE. Unavoidable mistakes will sometimes occur in labeling. In all such cases we will cheerfully furnish other trees that are true to label or refund the purchase price. Further than this we will not be responsible. We exercise every precaution to avoid mistakes of every kind, and we will send out stock only of the kind ordered. We do not substitute unless requested to do so.

TRANSPORTATION. On all orders amounting to \$10 or more, at the prices in this catalogue, we will pay delivery charges, either by freight or express, the manner of shipment being optional with us. Our responsibility ceases upon our delivering the goods to the carrier; however, if any loss is sustained while goods are *en route*, we will endeavor to have your claim adjusted by the transportation company.

TRANSPORTATION BY EXPRESS. We can usually ship an order within twenty-four hours from the time it is received, barring unfavorable weather. Shipments leaving Monticello at noon by express will reach Mobile the following morning at 2 o'clock, and can reach New Orleans by 8 a.m. It may be seen from this that there is comparatively little delay in getting trees fresh from us for planting in the Gulf Coast region. The trees may be dug fresh one day, and within twenty-four hours be ready for planting at points as far west as New Orleans.

APPLYING PRICES. Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred, and thousand rates respectively will apply on all orders.

MINIMUM ORDERS. We prefer not to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

CLUB ORDERS. Neighbors can frequently club together and have one of their number place their order for such trees as they may need, and in this manner quite a little saving may be had by applying the prices as above indicated.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Shipping instructions should be plainly written, and we desire our customers, whenever possible, to use our order blanks. Kindly indicate whether shipment is desired by mail, freight or express.

SHIPPING BY MAIL. In ordering trees shipped by mail, please add 25 per cent to the list price on the smallest sizes given, to cover cost of postage.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. We endeavor to send out only strictly first-class stock, and guarantee all that we send out to be well grown, true to name, properly packed and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under this guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

GUARANTEEING STOCK TO LIVE. Inasmuch as the nurseryman cannot control the weather which may follow the planting of his trees, and since it is almost impossible to get trees planted properly, it is not feasible to guarantee trees to live. We guarantee that our trees will arrive in a good, live condition and, under proper treatment, followed by normal weather, the trees should live. Any which may not do so we will agree to replace at one-half the original price.

CLAIMS. Any claims for error, if any occur, should be made promptly within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

SUMMIT
CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK



NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

A WORD OF INTRODUCTION



IT IS with real pleasure that we present this, our 1915 catalogue, to our friends and patrons. We take pride in our achievements of the past ten years, during which period the Summit Nurseries have been under the present management. We have seen them grow year by year, both in extent of acreage and business transacted, until now our plant is growing and selling more than ten times the output of our first year's management.

During this period it has not been our policy to strive for mere bigness, but we have exercised every care to provide for the natural increased demands made upon us for our stock, and have endeavored, at all times, to send out only such stock as we would care to purchase were we in the market for trees.

The growth of our business and the retention of customers from year to year are strong evidences that our methods of doing business are appreciated.

For fourteen years prior to September 1, 1904, the Summit Nurseries were owned by the late D. L. Pierson, and, under his guidance, while the output was not large, the Nurseries acquired an enviable reputation for square dealing. Many of his old customers still look to us for their supplies, and we have at this time in our employ men who have been with the firm for more than twenty years.

For the coming season we hope to have the largest and most complete stock we have yet grown. We are sparing no efforts or expense to make our stock the best that can be produced. The owners of the Nurseries are men of scientific training, and have devoted years to experiment-station work. We are equipped with the most modern appliances, and our packing-house is arranged to afford protection to the trees while being packed. It is supplied with a complete water-system and electric-lighting plant.

We solicit the patronage of those who have not yet bought of us, fully assuring them that every effort will be made to fill their orders promptly and in such manner as to justify their faith and confidence in us.

We endeavor to limit our production to such varieties as have real merit; to send out stock true to name; to give full value for money received, and, above all, to maintain a high standard of business integrity.

To our customers of the past we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for past favors, especially for the good reports they have made of us to their friends and neighbors. We trust our pleasant relations may continue to our mutual benefit. We are always glad to have those interested to visit us.

In order that the greatest degree of success may be had from our trees, and that you may derive profitable and early returns, we will ask that you read carefully our suggestions on the care of nursery stock, and follow them as closely as circumstances will permit.

H. K. MILLER }
H. A. GOSSARD } Proprietors



Block of young Satsuma Orange trees in Summit Nurseries

CARE OF NURSERY STOCK BY PLANTERS

Preparation of Soil. Too much care can hardly be given the land prior to setting an orchard. It is so much easier to get the land in shape before than after planting that we strongly urge attention to this. Clearing should be done at least one season prior to planting. All stumps and roots should be removed so as not to obstruct cultivation. It is well to get out all fragments of wood of such a nature as to cause wood lice. The soil should be well broken—subsoiled if possible—harrowed and planted to peas, velvet-beans or some other crop to be turned under in order to add humus to the soil. Should the soil be sour, an application of lime will prove beneficial.

Locating Places for Trees. When the soil is turned and harrowed, the rows may be laid off and a stake placed where each tree is to stand. As a rule, it is best to set the trees in squares equally distant, but in special cases other methods may be employed. The distance between the trees should be governed by the kind of tree and the fertility of the soil, as well as other factors. The error of planting too close is quite common. A table of distances for planting in general use is given on another page.

Digging Holes. The holes should be of ample size to accommodate the roots and leave plenty of room for firming the soil; 6 to 12 inches beyond the end of the lateral roots and several inches deeper than the length of the tap-root will answer. Where the soil is inclined to be stiff and heavy, or is underlaid with hard-pan, it is well to dynamite the holes. This should be done when the soil is comparatively dry, and by one who understands the use of dynamite as applied to tree planting. The holes should be dug, as nearly as practicable, just ahead of the planting, otherwise there is a tendency for the soil to dry out, much to the detriment of the trees.

Trees on Arrival. It is best to plant the trees immediately on arrival. The boxes or bales may be carried to the fields, a few trees taken out at a time and wrapped with wet burlap, thus protecting the roots from the air and sunshine as the planting proceeds. We recommend this procedure in all cases where possible. If some delay is necessary before planting, then the trees should be heeled-in. In order to do this, dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots, and slope one side. Spread the roots carefully in the trench, allowing the trunks to rest on the incline. Cover the roots well with moist earth, and water freely. It

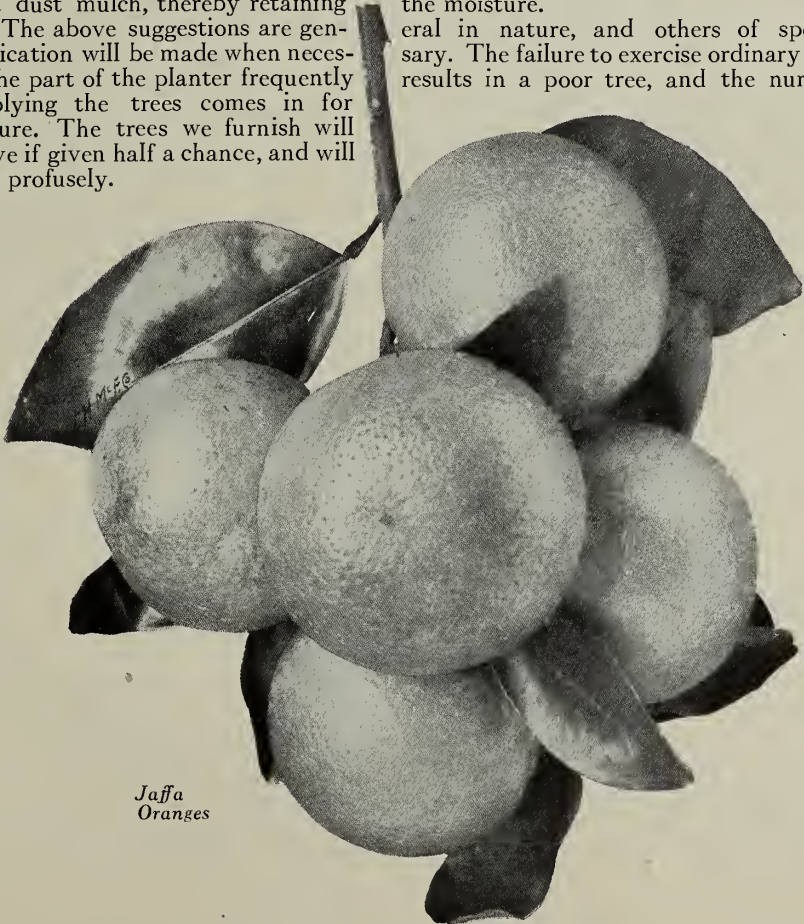
is well to protect the tops from sunshine. Under no circumstances allow the roots to become dry by exposure to air or sunshine. Just here is the cause from which a large percentage of nursery stock fails to live, so let us repeat **under no circumstances permit the roots of your trees to become dry.**

Pruning. Some trees must be pruned at the nursery. Most trees should be cut back one-half or more at the time of transplanting. An exception to this rule is the Pecan tree. It should not be pruned unless it is above 6 feet in height, until the second year after planting. All broken or mutilated roots should be removed with a sharp cutting tool.

Setting Trees. The trees should be planted the same depth as they stood in the nursery, as determined by the change of color at the collar. In case of Citrus trees, by all means see that the bud-point of union is an inch or two above the ground-level, otherwise serious results may follow in after years. Spread the roots in a normal position, filling in with top-soil, and, at the same time, pressing the soil firmly to the roots. As the filling-in proceeds, tamp the soil firmly with the feet. Failure to pack the earth well at this stage is likely to result in the loss of the tree. Unless the soil is quite moist, and even in case it is, it is well to add a bucket of water when the hole is two-thirds filled. After the water sinks away, add more dirt. About one pound of a mixture of bone meal and sulphate of potash should be incorporated with the soil used in filling in the last 3 inches. The mixture should be in the proportion of nine parts of bone meal to one part of high-grade sulphate of potash. After the hole is completely filled, the soil should be firmly ramped, and the surface loosened lightly with a rake in order that it may act as a dust mulch, thereby retaining the moisture.

The above suggestions are general in nature, and others of special application will be made when necessary. The failure to exercise ordinary care results in a poor tree, and the nursery on the part of the planter frequently supplying the trees comes in for censure. The trees we furnish will thrive if given half a chance, and will bear profusely.

eral in nature, and others of special sary. The failure to exercise ordinary care results in a poor tree, and the nursery



Jaffa
Oranges



A four-year old Satsuma Orange tree

CARE OF TREES AT THE NURSERY

Any reliable nurseryman, who is qualified to be one, understands the necessity for having his stock do well in the hands of the planter. His very existence as a nurseryman depends upon this, and he will generally exercise great caution in caring for his stock so long as it is in his hands. It is true that there are exceptions, and there are many who offer trees for sale as a side line and do not make nursery work their main business. To buy from such is to invite trouble.

As to ourselves, we are growing trees as a business. It is our only business, and our trees get our entire attention. We have more than \$100,000.00 invested in our plant, and, when the present owners have passed their days of usefulness, we hope to hand over the business to the next generation, and so keep it a monument to our efforts. In order that the Summit Nurseries may endure, the foundation must be sound business principles. Few people realize how many complications are associated with the nursery business, where numerous varieties of all sorts of plants are grown, dug, assembled, packed and shipped, requiring precaution at every stage. It is only by gradual growth and close study that the problems are mastered as they arise, and the business becomes systematized so as to avoid errors.

Our business has been twenty-three years in the making, and under the same personal direction for the past ten years. During this time we have learned valuable lessons as to the growing and handling of nursery stock in such manner that it will satisfy the purchaser. A few points pertinent to the conduct of our business may not be out of place.

As to Digging Trees. With few exceptions, we dig our trees after shipping instructions are received. All trees are dug by day labor, with spades, and under the personal supervision of a digging foreman. We make it a rule to dig all the roots practicable, and trim any surplus at the packing-house. Immediately after digging, the tree is covered with earth until ready to be hauled to the packing-house. The trees are then placed in a wagon with box sides and a canvas cover placed over them. Upon arrival at the packing-house the trees are placed in a dark, cool shed, given a copious sprinkling, and protected from the air and wind with a canvas. They are then trimmed and defoliated, where necessary, inspected and checked off for packing, and turned over to an expert tree-packer. Outside the

packing-house we maintain our burn pile, where thousands of trees are burned annually. Whenever a defect is detected in a tree, it is consigned to this burn pile.

In packing our trees in boxes we use cypress-shingle tow and sphagnum moss for the roots, and excelsior or oat-straw for the tops, to prevent bruising. We pack in light, paper-lined boxes of our own construction, but most of our express shipments are put up in bales, paper-lined and covered with new burlap, ample packing material being used to protect the trees. We spare no expense in expediting the handling of our shipments. Ample water is always at hand, under pressure. Our entire equipment is selected with a view to rendering prompt and efficient service to our customers. In order to serve a large proportion of our patrons more expeditiously, we have recently established a branch Nursery at Foley, Alabama. In another year we expect to be able to handle much of our Citrus stock from that point, and eventually we will have a complete assortment and a model plant there.

Citrus Fruits

We make a specialty of Citrus trees for the northern section of the Citrus belt. This includes the counties which border upon the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Suwannee River. Lying just north of these counties, but south of the 32d parallel, are to be found numerous favored sections, where the temperature rarely falls below 20 degrees, in which Citrus fruits may be grown with a fair degree of security. Almost any home located within this area should be able to produce its own supply of Citrus fruits.

For planting in this territory we grow trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. This stock is adapted to a loam soil underlaid with clay, and it has been known to give excellent results on rather deep, sandy soils, which are well supplied with humus and do not readily dry out. It is far better, however, to have a clay subsoil near the surface. A wider range of soil may be selected when it is feasible to irrigate; but in case of alluvial lands, clay lands and those of the type above mentioned, one may expect the *Trifoliata* stock to do well with a normal rainfall.

The chief characteristics imparted to a tree budded on *Trifoliata* are: First, a tendency to become dormant in winter; second, early fruiting; third, productiveness. This stock is a great boon to southern horticulturists, making it possible to grow Citrus fruits of excellent quality in a large area, where formerly Citrus-culture could not have been considered at all.



Eighteen-months-old Satsuma with thirteen fruits

CITRUS FRUITS, continued

It is always best to select the soil and location with due care. Advantage should be taken of any natural protection, such as bodies of water, timber belts, hillsides, etc., in order to give good air-drainage, soil-drainage and protection from cold. It is best to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting. The next most important thing is the selection of good trees. Trees that have been well grown, that are thrifty and vigorous, and have been dug with ample root-systems and handled with care, will prove far more satisfactory in the end than trees which may be obtained more cheaply and have been subjected to less care.

ORANGES

PRICES OF ORANGE TREES, except Satsuma:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet high.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 to 3 feet high.....	40	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 feet high.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet high.....	60	5 50	50 00

Satsuma. This is without doubt the hardiest commercial Citrus fruit. It is of Oriental origin, and has been a leading variety in the East for centuries. In Japan it is the standard Citrus fruit. Of the Mandarin type, it is readily eaten out of the hand. When properly grown, the skin is thin and the quality of the fruit unsurpassed, being of medium size, rather flat, deep orange in color, with fine-grained flesh of excellent flavor. It is juicy, sweet and seedless, ripening during September, October and November. It commands a high price, and the market is capable of extensive expansion. We have made a specialty of this variety for years, and recommend it for general planting in north Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf.

PRICES OF SATSUMA ORANGE TREES:

Approximate height before pruning	Caliper, 2 inches above the bud	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 feet, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{1}{8}$ in.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{1}{8}$ in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 50	\$250 00
2 to 3 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in.....	40	3 50	30 00	275 00
3 to 4 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	60	5 50	50 00	450 00
5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 in.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 in.....	75	7 00	65 00	
2-yr. branched, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 in.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 in.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	
3-yr. branched, 1 in. up.....	1 in. up.....	1 50	12 50		

Boone's Early. Extremely early variety; medium size and good quality. Colors up early.

Double Imperial Navel. Quite an improvement over the Washington Navel; a medium- to large-size, round Orange, with bright, smooth, golden yellow skin. It is juicy and of good quality; almost seedless. Very prolific on the Trifoliata stock; quite hardy, and ripens in November. Highly recommended.

Jaffa. This is a splendid variety, with melting, juicy pulp, free from fiber and of good flavor; size medium to large; thin rind. It ranks among the very best of the round Oranges. The fruit continues on the tree in good condition until the season is well advanced. Tree is a vigorous grower, prolific and practically thornless.

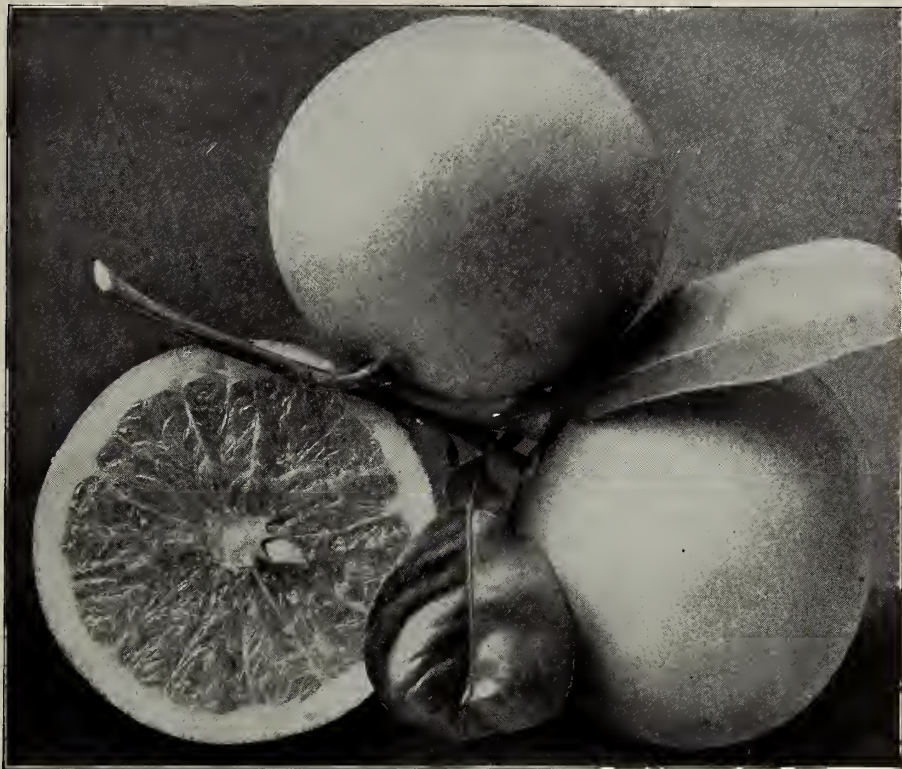
Magnum Bonum. This is a very large, flattened Orange, of bright color and smooth, glossy skin; amber-colored flesh, tender, juicy and melting. A good keeper. Among the best in quality. Tree is a vigorous, prolific grower.

Mediterranean Sweet. A large, smooth Orange, of splendid quality; ripens late, hence it is recommended only for home use in the northern area.

Pineapple. This ranks as one of the best Oranges. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, producing medium to large fruit in abundance. The fruit is bright and smooth, with a tough, thin peel. The flesh is juicy, melting, sweet.

Parson Brown. A very early native variety of medium size, slightly oblong; smooth skin, of fine texture. One of the best.

Ruby. A very early Orange, showing blood markings when entirely ripe. As the season advances, the flesh becomes streaked with red. It is one of the best Blood Oranges, with excellent flavor, quality unsurpassed. Tree nearly thornless.

*Marsh Seedless Pomelos*

POMELO (Grapefruit)

All of our Pomelo trees are grown on Trifoliata stock, and, while this fruit is not quite so hardy as some of the oranges previously listed, yet its culture on this stock is fairly safe in the northern Citrus belt. This fruit is so well known at present that little description of it is necessary. Only a few years ago it was a novelty, but today it ranks as the most important Citrus fruit. The tree is a vigorous grower and yields very heavy crops. The same general methods of caring for the orange tree will apply to the Pomelo.

PRICES OF POMELO TREES:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet high	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 to 3 feet high	40	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 feet high	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet high	60	5 50	50 00

VARIETIES OF POMELO

Duncan. The fruit is medium to large, with smooth, tough peel. The quality is very good, having the genuine Grapefruit flavor. The tree is very hardy, prolific, and is held in great favor by most growers. The fruit hangs on the tree in good condition until early summer.

Marsh Seedless. One of the most desirable varieties known; of fine flavor with smooth, tough skin; medium to large in size; almost seedless, and for this reason it is greatly prized. Not so prolific as Duncan and, perhaps, not quite so hardy; however, it matures quite early and is preferred by many to any other kind.

POMELOS, continued

McCarty. A very fine variety, distinguished for bearing singly rather than in clusters. This is a decided advantage in harvesting. The fruit is medium to large, of excellent quality, though rather seedy. The tree is a heavy bearer on the Trifoliata stock and generally fruits the second year after planting.

*Nagami Kumquats*

KUMQUATS

The Kumquat is a small Citrus fruit which is prized for ornamental purposes, for eating out of hand as a relish, and for the making of preserves. The plants grow to a height of 12 feet, with a spread somewhat under this. It makes a beautiful ornamental, due to the combination of color of golden fruit and bright green foliage. The flowers appear, as a rule, in June, but frequently the trees will bloom two or three times during the season. The flowers are sweet-scented, somewhat similar to the orange blossom. It is hardy, like the Satsuma orange; the fruit matures early in the fall, and brings a fancy price on the market during the holiday season. We are offering this season only one variety of the Kumquat, the **Nagami**, which is the best. It is oblong, golden yellow, the rind sweet; pulp juicy and sprightly.

PRICES OF KUMQUAT TREES:

	Each	10
6 to 12 inches	\$0 30	\$2 75
12 to 18 inches	40	3 50
18 to 24 inches	50	4 50



Villa Franca Lemon

LEMONS

The Lemon is not grown extensively in the northern Citrus belt because the trees are somewhat tender; however, the trees are so productive, set fruit at such an early age, and the fruit is so desirable for home consumption, that we think it well worth while for any one attempting to grow Citrus fruit of any kind to try a few Lemon trees. We offer varieties which are fairly hardy, and will withstand the winters except when we have very cold ones.

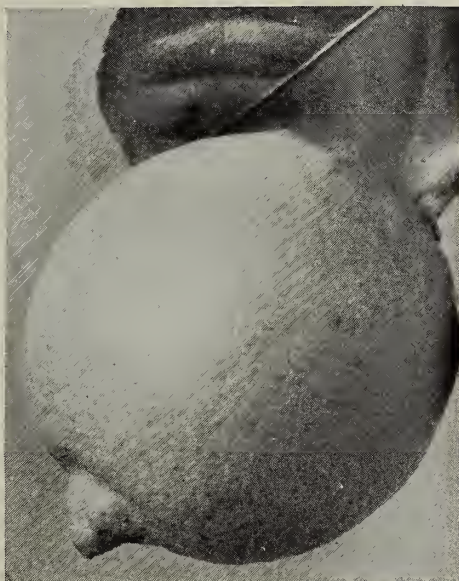
Kenedy. This is of Texas origin. It is of good size, fairly hardy, very nearly seedless, of smooth texture, with very thin rind and solid flesh. It has a high percentage of juice which is decidedly acid. On the whole it is a most excellent variety.

Ponderosa. This is an exceptionally large Lemon, some of the fruits weighing more than two pounds each. It is juicy and of excellent quality; bears young and abundantly. We have trees at the Nursery which have been yielding fruit for the past eight years, missing only once during that time. The fruit is well suited for making Lemon pie and is quite a novelty.

Villa Franca. This is a medium-sized fruit with smooth, thin rind. It is juicy; is strong in citric acid and of excellent quality. The fruit is a good shipper; the tree is a vigorous grower and quite productive. This variety is very much prized.

LIMES

The Lime is a good substitute for the lemon, though it has a different flavor. By some it is preferred to the lemon. The tree is a vigorous grower, but will not stand very much cold. The **Rangpur**, the only variety we grow, is the only one with sufficient hardiness on *Tri-fooliata* stock to warrant its being grown in the northern belt. Even then it should have some protection. It is very productive, and one or two trees may well be planted for furnishing the home, as the fruit will be found a decidedly valuable acquisition for cooling drinks, and most satisfactory.



Ponderosa Lemon

PRICES OF LEMON AND LIME TREES:		
	Each	10
1 to 2 feet high.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet high.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet high.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 feet high.....	75	6 00

A visit to our Nurseries, to examine our stock and note how we handle it, will convince you of the merit of our trees



A block of young Pecans in Summit Nurseries

PECANS

Of all the horticultural products that are adapted to the South, the Pecan is attracting, by far, the greatest attention, both from the small planter and the capitalist. The demand for the nut, which, of course, determines whether or not the business may be profitable, is on the increase. Nuts of all kinds are more generally used throughout the country than formerly, and of these none is more popular or more universally in demand than the Pecan. The area in which the Pecan tree may be grown in America is limited to the states lying south of the 36th parallel, and possibly to certain sections of the Pacific coast. It is evident to those who have given the matter careful thought that there is little likelihood of an over-production. Perceiving the possibilities ahead of the Pecan industry, we began, years ago, to devote particular attention to the production of trees, selecting such varieties as would produce high-grade commercial nuts in such quantities as to make them profitable. We have tried out a great many sorts in our own orchards, and from more than one hundred varieties that have been propagated we have selected a few of the best which are more dependable over a wide area.

As an Investment. Pecan-culture offers as great attractions as any line of horticulture; in fact, it has decided advantages in many respects. An orchard once planted, barring accidents, may be expected to last for more than a century, with increasing crops each succeeding year. Those who were so fortunate as to plant orchards six to eight years ago, and have properly cared for them, have been agreeably surprised to find how valuable their investment has been. The cost of developing an orchard is less than that of other orchards, since there are only a few trees planted to the acre. The land between the trees can be used for growing ordinary crops until the orchard is from ten to twelve years old, at which time the trees, under proper care, should be yielding a fair profit on the investment. One fact of great importance is that the nuts are not perishable and may be harvested and marketed at leisure.

The Fruiting Age of the Pecan Tree. This depends somewhat on the variety, on the character of soil, and upon the care given the orchard. When proper conditions prevail, trees should begin to bear a few nuts by the sixth season after planting. In the case of some varieties, nuts may be gathered within three years from planting, but no appreciable crops are to be anticipated until the trees are eight years of age. Considerable harm has been done the Pecan industry by the promise of enormous returns within a few years. Anyone familiar with horticulture

PECANS, continued

should not be misled by such statements. Ten years, however, is not a long time to wait for an orchard of this nature to begin to yield a profit.

The Yield. This is largely a matter of variety, care and soil. There are some remarkable records from single trees, but one cannot expect to have an orchard to measure up to what individual trees may do. Perhaps the best orchard yield on record is that of the Delmas orchard in Mississippi, which gave, the tenth year, 12,000 pounds of nuts from twenty acres. This orchard had received unusual care. The Parker grove of Thomasville, Georgia, produced 1,100 pounds at the seventh year. This orchard consisted of ten acres of Frotscher trees.

The Price of Pecans has been steadily advancing for a number of years; until the last season the prices were somewhat off. This applied only to seedlings, as the fancy kinds have not yet affected the market. Ten years ago ordinary seedlings were selling at from 4 cts. to 6 cts. a pound. These prices advanced until they had reached 15 cts. to 30 cts. Last year the prices were around 15 cts. The improved varieties have been selling from 25 cts. to \$1 a pound. These prices may be cut in half, and even one-fourth, and still give a fair return on the investment.

The Kind of Soil suitable for growing Pecan trees is, in a general way, the kind that will grow both corn and cotton. In some instances we find soils that will grow one of these crops and not the other. In such cases the soil is not desirable for Pecan trees. Our preference is a deep loamy soil, with a sand-mixed clay subsoil, such as described by the United States Soil Survey as Norfolk fine sandy loam. In selecting the location for an orchard, avoid land on which water stands for any length of time. A soil that will admit of early cultivation in the spring is desirable. It will pay to use the best land you have for an orchard, avoiding low depressions and locations that do not admit of good air-drainage. We prefer elevations or gently sloping hillsides.

Time for Planting. The best time for planting Pecans is during the months of December and January, although planting may begin in November and continue until March.



Seedling Pecan trees growing in Summit Nurseries

PECANS, continued

Pruning. It is best not to prune Pecan trees when planted, but allow them to grow at least two seasons before using the pruning knife. Where one is in a position to do so, it is well to keep all the small branches somewhat pinched back along the trunk of the tree except those which are to form the permanent head. The trees should be headed about 6 or 7 feet high. Upright growers, like the Stuart and Delmas, may be headed somewhat lower.

Cultivation. There is no tree which will respond more liberally to good cultivation and none that is more obstinate in its refusal to thrive when neglected. It is not only feasible, but desirable, to grow other crops between the Pecans. Almost any field crop or vegetables may be used for this purpose, with due care not to crowd the trees. A 6- to 8-foot margin should be left for cultivation along the tree-row. This should be cultivated during the early growing season, and it may be well to plant it to peas in July. The margin should be increased from year to year until all the land is given over to the trees. In growing inter-crops, one should work with a view to improving rather than depleting the soil, and the orchard will not be receiving proper care unless the soil is better each succeeding year. The trees should be fertilized, giving one or two applications a year. This can usually best be done by fertilizing the crops grown between the trees. Care must be exercised in the selection of fertilizer. As a rule it is best to avoid fertilizers containing quick-acting nitrogen, such as sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda; acid phosphate also seems somewhat detrimental. The phosphorus had best be obtained from bone meal or Thomas slag. In cultivating, it is advisable to take all possible precaution to conserve the winter rains in the soil. This can be

done by deep plowing as soon as the trees are dormant, making use of a winter cover-crop and frequent cultivation during the growing season.

Varieties to Plant.

This is a matter that depends upon a number of conditions. Some varieties are especially adapted to the wholesale market, where the Pecans are to be shelled by machinery. Others are better adapted for table use. Then the matter of location must have due consideration; for instance, varieties that originated in Texas are not adapted to eastern sections. Some varieties have a tendency to start growth early in the spring, which would necessitate confining them to the southern area. Others must be confined to this section because they require a long period for maturing. We shall always be glad to aid you in selecting



Six-year-old Schley, well set with Pecans

PECANS, continued

varieties, if you will furnish us with information as to character of your soil, locality and any other factors that may have a bearing on the subject.

As a final suggestion, we wish to reiterate our belief that the true aim of Pecan-culture should be to supplement general farm work. We do not think it advisable to depend on any single crop for a livelihood, but there is no farm in the South, in our opinion, which would not be greatly benefited and enhanced in value by having on it a five- to ten-acre Pecan orchard, where the soil is adapted to this purpose. If you decide to plant an orchard, you should make every effort to give it all reasonable care and attention, otherwise it would be best not to plant one.

PRICES OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED PECAN TREES:				
	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet high.....	\$0 70	\$6 50	\$60 00	\$550 00
2 to 3 feet high.....	80	7 50	70 00	650 00
3 to 4 feet high.....	90	8 50	80 00	700 00
4 to 5 feet high.....	1 10	10 00	90 00	800 00
5 to 7 feet high.....	1 50	12 00	110 00	900 00
Specimen trees, 7 to 9 feet.....	2 00	17 50		

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Curtis. Size medium; shell thin; kernel plump; flavor rich and of excellent quality. The tree is very productive and especially well adapted for middle Florida. This tree rarely fails to produce a good crop. The nuts are not large, but the quality equals that of any other. The tree is a healthy, vigorous grower. Nut cracks out easily.

Delmas. One of the most desirable varieties for commercial orchards, especially through the middle of the Pecan area. Along the Gulf it is somewhat subject to scab. The nut is very large, and is one of the best fillers among the larger varieties. The quality is very good. A vigorous grower, very prolific, and fruits early.

Frotscher. One of the best-known varieties and is especially popular in south Georgia. It originated in Louisiana and is adapted to a wide area. The nuts are large, with thin shell, and easily cracked; fairly good flavor. On heavy soils the tree is a good fruiter. This has been widely distributed and is one of the most popular varieties.

Mobile. Originated in southern Alabama. It is characterized by the extremely heavy crops. The nuts are large, thin shell; kernel is plump. Tree a vigorous grower. The nuts do not fill quite so well as desirable in some instances.

Money-Maker. The remarkable bearing quality of this variety has caused it to become very popular within recent years. The nuts are of medium size; the kernel plump, of sweet flavor, nutty and of good quality; the shell is somewhat thick, but cracks well by machinery, yielding a large percentage of whole meats. The tree is a vigorous grower. It originated in Louisiana. Has succeeded well in the northern Pecan belt, and is especially recommended for such sections.

Moore. This variety originated in Jefferson County, Florida. It is a medium-sized paper-shell nut of good quality. While a comparatively new variety, it gives promise of proving very popular for commercial orchards in northern Florida on account of its being a vigorous, healthy tree and a sure, heavy, annual bearer.

Nelson. The tree is a splendid, vigorous grower, producing nuts in large quantities. The nut is one of the largest known and is usually borne in clusters of three to eight. It is, perhaps, the best of the very large varieties.

Pabst. This variety originated in Mississippi and has been widely disseminated. It is of large size and rather thick shell. The kernel is plump and of fair quality. It is fairly prolific, especially as the tree becomes old. It is resistant to diseases and is decidedly popular in Alabama and Mississippi.

Russell. This variety has been rather widely disseminated, but requires a long growing season to mature the fruit. The nut is medium to large in size, somewhat pointed at both ends. It is of good quality; has an exceedingly thin shell. The kernel can be readily cracked whole from the shell.

PECANS, continued

Schley. This variety was originated by A. G. Delmas, in Mississippi. The nut is medium to large, oblong, oval, flattened; color light reddish brown; shell brittle and thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel of pleasing color, full, plump, of compact texture and has a rich, sweet, nutty flavor. Conceded by experts to be the best Pecan known. It matures early in the fall and is fairly prolific. The tree is hardy, vigorous and symmetrical. This variety is succeeding over a wide area and ranks, perhaps, second to none in popularity. In some sections the tree is subject to scab.

Stuart. This nut is large to very large; fills well; shell medium; quality good. This is a variety of great commercial importance and has doubtless been planted more than any other variety. It is one of the most prolific, and has been tested over a wide area and is known to succeed in nearly all localities. No mistake is made in planting liberally of this variety.

Success. This variety originated in southern Mississippi and has been tested in a number of sections. It is rapidly coming into popularity and gives promise of superseding Stuart, being somewhat more prolific, and having decidedly better cracking qualities than Stuart. It is apparently free from scab and the nut has excellent cracking qualities.

Teche. Of medium size, having a plump kernel of fair quality, starchy, rather free from oil. It is unusually productive, bearing heavy, annual crops. The tree is resistant to most diseases and, while the nuts are not up to some others in quality, they keep well and are good for summer use. One may safely plant this variety in almost any section.

The above varieties are all either budded or grafted on thrifty native seedling stock grown from selected nuts. We propagate both by budding and grafting, and our years of experience with both kinds have clearly demonstrated to us that there is practically no difference between a budded and a grafted tree.



Kieffer Pear

PEARS

As a rule Pears do best on a heavy clay soil, one that is well supplied with potash and phosphorus. The culture of this fruit in the lower South has been decidedly handicapped on account of the Pear blight. It is hardly safe to undertake Pear culture on an extensive scale, but it is well to plant a few trees for home use, and for this purpose we offer a few varieties which show considerable resistance to this disease.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES:

	Each	10	100
Medium, 3 to 4 ft. . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
Standards, 4 to 6 ft. . .	30	2 50	20 00

Garber. The fruit is very much like the Kieffer in size and in quality, but ripens earlier, about the middle of August. It belongs to the Oriental type.

Le Conte. The fruit is large, pyriform, with smooth skin of pale yellow; the quality is very good when ripened in a dark, cool room. It is a prolific, early-bearing kind; the fruit matures about the last week in July.

PEARS, continued

Early Harvest. Fruit medium to large; attractive color; of good quality. The tree is prolific and fruit ripens in July.

Kieffer. Fruit is large to very large, with yellow skin, colored red on the exposed surfaces; the flesh is brittle, very juicy, with a musky aroma; matures in September and October. Tree is vigorous and very prolific; begins to set fruit, usually the fourth year. It makes a very good fruit when allowed to ripen in a cool, dark room, after hanging on the tree until fully mature. The tree is fairly resistant to blight.

Sand. Fruit round, pyriform and of medium size; yellow and slightly russet. The tree is decidedly resistant to blight and a good grower. This variety promises to become quite successful in the lower South.

PEACHES

This fruit is so universally known that little descriptive matter is called for. We list below some of the most popular varieties:

Prices of Peach trees: 1-year, standard, 3 to 4 feet, 18 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Angel. Medium to large; color yellow with splotches of red; flesh white, juicy, sweet and

melting; freestone and of excellent quality. The tree is a good grower, a prolific and early bearer, ripening about the 20th of June.

Belle of Georgia. Very large, with white skin colored with red on exposed surfaces; flesh firm, white and of good flavor. The tree is a good grower, prolific and ripens the fruit July 1 to 15.

Carman. Fruit very large; skin creamy white with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor. One of the best varieties for commercial planting. Tree is prolific and matures fruit early in June.

Chinese Cling. Fruit very large, roundish, with white juicy flesh; color yellowish, somewhat blushed with red; ripens early in July. A very desirable variety.

Elberta. One of the most popular kinds. Color yellow, flushed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of good flavor. This variety succeeds over a wide area and is a good shipper; ripens from the 1st to the 20th of July.

Gibbons' October. Large, free, of good quality; creamy white skin with white flesh of good flavor. Ripens in late September and early October.



Elberta Peaches

PEACHES, continued

Jewell. Medium to large; oblong; highly colored, yellow flesh; it is of good flavor, juicy and melting. Very prolific and well adapted to the South. Early June.

Onderdonk. Size large; skin and flesh yellow; sweet and juicy; an excellent new variety introduced from Texas; ripens in July.

Powers' September. This has fruit of medium size; firm white flesh; creamy to greenish in color; quality very good; ripens about the middle of September.

Sneed. An excellent early variety with highly colored skin, shading to creamy white; of good size; flesh yellow, juicy and of good flavor. Among the earliest.

Waldo. Medium; oblong; well colored, shading from yellow to red; flesh creamy white, melting, sweet and well flavored; ripens about June 1 and is well adapted to the Gulf Coast section. Very prolific.

APPLES

Those who come from northern sections and locate in the South are inclined to plant Apple trees. As a rule, the Apple will not do well in the lower South, though a few varieties have been known to give a measure of success in some localities. We offer a few varieties to those who desire to try the experiment.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES:

	Each	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
Standard, 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 00	16 00

Ben Davis. Medium; oblate; greenish yellow with crimson streak; rather acid and firm; quality fair; good keeper and extensively planted.

Early Harvest. Color yellow; flesh tender and juicy; medium size; excellent for home use. Ripens in June.

Horse. A large, green Apple; rather acid; well adapted for cooking; tree a good, productive grower.

Red Astrachan. A large yellow Apple, with crimson cheek; very attractive looking and of good quality.

Red June. Medium size; deep red; flesh tender, rather juicy; tree productive, maturing late in June.

Winesap. Medium size; red; of acid, vinous flavor; good keeping qualities.

Transcendent. (Crab.) One of the best Siberian varieties. Fruit is small, suitable for preserving; tree very productive and quite ornamental.



Winesap Apples

PLUMS

We offer the two varieties of Plums that we think are best adapted to the southern territory.

Excelsior. Seedling from Kelsey; rapid, strong grower; heavy, annual bearer; fruit large; deep wine-red; skin firm, free from astringency; flesh firm, yellowish; quality excellent; clingstone; May 20 to June 15.

Terrell. Supposed to be a seedling of Excelsior. Vigorous; fruit large, colored reddish yellow, becoming wine-red when fully ripe; clingstone; splendid quality.



Tane-Nasbi Persimmon

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

The fruit is becoming more popular from year to year since its introduction to the American market. One of the chief drawbacks has been the inability to eliminate the astringency of the Persimmon before the fruit became too ripe for shipping. A process has been devised by which the fruit may be shipped in firm condition so that the question of marketing will prove less a problem than formerly. Aside from being an excellent market fruit, it is one that should be cultivated for home use, and no home in the cotton belt need be without an assortment of Japan Persimmons, thus having fruit from September until January. It is best to gather the fruit while still firm, yet mature, and allow it to ripen in a dark, cool place.

PRICES OF PERSIMMON TREES:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, branched.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
4 to 5 feet, branched.....	30	2 50	20 00
5 to 7 feet, branched.....	40	3 00	25 00

Hachiya. One of the largest; oblong and conical, measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter; the skin is a rich, dark red with occasional blotches; flesh is deep yellow; has a few seeds and is astringent until fully ripe; the tree is vigorous and productive. A very desirable kind.

Hyakume. Large, roundish, somewhat oblong; diameter approximately 3 inches; skin is light yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter segments; the color is a striking red; the flesh is of a light clear color when ripe; dark around the seeds. As it matures it loses its astringency and in quality is one of the best varieties. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and a good annual bearer. Fruit ripens over a long period, frequently lasting from October to January.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued

Tane Nashi. Very large in size, somewhat conical, smooth and symmetrical; skin is light yellow, assuming a light reddish color when mature; flesh is yellow; seedless, rather mealy; quality very fine and perhaps esteemed as much as any other variety. One of the best for market purposes.

Triumph. Medium size, flattened, with red skin; flesh yellow to red, somewhat seedy, of good quality; ripens over a long period, commencing in September. The tree is a vigorous grower, producing heavy annual crops.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, four-sided; light yellow skin changing to a dull red; very nearly seedless; tree vigorous and prolific.

Zengi. Rather small, roundish oblate; skin yellowish red; flesh dark, seedy, edible while still hard, rather sweet. Matures early; one of the most prolific varieties.



Sweet Pomegranate

POMEGRANATE

The Pomegranate is a hardy shrub which can be grown almost throughout the cotton belt. The brilliant flowers, together with the striking fruit, make it a desirable ornamental. The fruit may be used for making jelly or marmalade, and makes an ade of very good quality.

PRICES OF POMEGRANATE

PLANTS:	Each	10
1 to 2 ft. high.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	30	2 50

Sweet. This variety has very large, greenish fruit, turning dark purple when fully mature. It is one of the best.

Purple-seeded. Very large fruit, with large juice cells surrounding the seed; of a dark ruby-color; vinous and of splendid quality. This is unsurpassed.

MULBERRIES

This fruit fits in admirably with the production of pork. It furnishes a good supply of food for the swine at a time when other supplies are scarce. The tree is a vigorous grower and produces an enormous amount of fruit. It also attracts birds and insects from other fruit trees.

Prices of Mulberry trees: 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Downing. Fruit of medium size, somewhat acid flavor. Tree very prolific, fruiting through a period of six weeks.

Hicks. Very prolific, producing fruit through a period of three to four months; quality good.

Stubbs. Exceptionally productive, fruits through a period of two months; berries are very large and of excellent quality.

LOQUAT, or JAPAN MEDLAR

The Loquat tree grows to a medium height, having bright evergreen foliage. It blooms in the early winter, producing white flower-spikes; the fruit is much prized for cooking and making jelly; fruit matures early in the spring.

Prices of Loquat trees: 2-year, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10



Brown Turkey Figs

FIGS

The Fig is one of the most valuable horticultural products for the South. This fruit is easily grown, requiring little care other than harvesting the fruit. It is a gross feeder and responds well to liberal applications of manure. The trees are exceedingly productive. The fruit is of splendid quality for eating out of hand, and is an excellent fruit for preserving, making a product which is unexcelled. The canning industry, as related to preserving Figs, is beginning to assume large proportions in sections in the South, and Fig-culture is a promising industry.

PRICES OF FIG TREES:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 30	\$10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 60	14 00
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	18 00

Brunswick. Fruit large, pear-shaped, dark brown, having a tough skin; soft pulp of good quality. The tree is quite hardy.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped; skin dark brown to nearly black; flesh rose-colored, firm, juicy and sweet. This is undoubtedly the best variety.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, somewhat flat; color yellowish green; flesh white, sweet and soft; of good quality; ripens in July.

Magnolia. Fruit large, of light color; tree very prolific and is considered one of the best varieties for preserving. Has been planted extensively in Texas.

Brown Turkey. A medium-sized Fig; pear-shaped and of brown color; light flesh-colored pulp, firm and of good quality; very hardy and desirable.

White Adriatic. Very large, flattened; open-eyed; skin rather thick and greenish yellow in color; rosy colored flesh; an excellent variety for table use.

FEIJOA

This is a recent introduction from South America. In southern France it has been grown to such an extent that it is considered a most promising fruit. It is somewhat like the guava, but preferred by many to this fruit. It has a flavor which seems to combine those of the pineapple and the banana. It grows to a height of about 8 feet, a rounded, compact shrub, with glossy green leaves; the flowers are silver-white, large and quite showy, with crimson stamens and yellow anthers. The plants are quite hardy and may be expected to withstand a temperature as low as 5 degrees. The fruit ripens in the early winter. We offer 1-year, field-grown, transplanted plants, at \$1 each.

GRAPES

There are two distinct types of Grapes grown in the South, the Muscadine or native Grape, and the northern bunch Grape. As a rule, the Muscadine does best on an overhead trellis. It is long-lived and requires ample room for spreading. The fruit is highly prized for its aromatic flavor. It is also good for making wine. This fruit should be more extensively grown, as it fits well into a succession of fruits for home use, ripening at a time when other fruits are rather scarce. The bunch Grapes may be grown in almost any locality in the South with a fair degree of success. Grapes have not proved profitable in a large commercial way in the extreme South on account of the excessive rainfall during the ripening period, and on account of being remote from the large markets. There is no excuse for one not having all the Grapes needed for home use, however.

Prices of Grape-vines: Strong, well-rooted plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.60 for 10, \$12 per 100

Flowers. This belongs to the Muscadine type; the Grapes grow in clusters; they are of excellent quality, sweet and vinous; color dark purplish; skin comparatively thick.

James. Of the Muscadine type, noted for the large size of berries; color black; it is juicy, sweet, vinous and of good flavor; a very prolific variety.

Scuppernong. This is the best-known and most extensively planted Grape of the Muscadine type. The vines grow to an enormous size, producing fruit in clusters of four to ten berries; the color is of a transparent bronze when fully ripe; very sweet, with an agreeable musky flavor. Ripens in August.

Concord. Bunches very large, with good-sized, black berries; flesh sweet and tender; quality good; ripens in July. The vine very prolific. This is the old reliable variety, better known perhaps than any other bunch Grape.

Delaware. Berries small; pink to red; thin skin; sweet, juicy and vinous; very prolific. Ripens early in July.

Ives. A vigorous, prolific variety, bearing big bunches of large berries which are black, sweet and of good quality. Ripens in June.

Moore's Early. One of the most desirable varieties for the South. Bunches of large size, somewhat similar to Concord; the berries are large, blue-black in color; somewhat acid, sprightly flavor. One of the finest sorts for shipping to market. Ripens in June.

Niagara. Large bunches; greenish yellow berries of large size; flesh sweet, melting and of good quality. A vigorous, prolific grower, free from disease; a good variety to grow both for shipping and local market. The standard "White" Grape, sometimes called the "White Concord."



Niagara Grapes

PRICES OF ALL ROSES

	Each	10	100
Strong plants	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.50



ROSES

The South should take more pride in her Roses. This is the most important flowering shrub that can be grown in our section. The chief charm of southern California is the beautiful flower-gardens in which the Rose predominates. There is no reason why the South should not luxuriate in Roses as does southern California. Roses grown from cuttings are, as a rule, less vigorous and bear flowers inferior to those grafted upon strong-growing stocks of special selection. The Roses we offer are all grown upon other stocks than their own, and are of superior quality. It requires somewhat more care to keep off suckers, which have a tendency to come up from the stock, yet the vastly superior quality of Roses on grafted plants amply repays this small outlay of time and care. We offer below a selection of Roses which have been thoroughly tried out in the South, and only such as are known to succeed well are included in the list. We feel that we do one a distinct service when we induce him to plant Roses in his yard. Nothing adds to the attractiveness of a home more than a well-selected list of ornamental plants for the yard. Of these the Rose is queen. If all our yards had Roses blooming in them we could not help being better citizens, and our homes would take on added beauties hard to realize now.

VARIETIES OF ROSES

Anna de Diesbach, or Glory of Paris. Hybrid Perpetual. Clear, lovely shell-pink; very large, double flowers; a vigorous grower; prolific bloomer; an excellent variety, with delicate odor.

Archduchess Maria Immaculata. Tea. Vigorous grower; light yellow center, tinged with pink on the outer petals; shapely bud; large petals; a good bloomer; a very desirable variety.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose

ROSES, continued

Baltimore Belle. Climbing Prairie. There is a hardy, strong grower, having flowers of a delicate, light pink, changing to white; large petals; vigorous bloomer, producing flowers in large clusters. It deserves better recognition.

Bon Silene. Tea. Valuable both as a summer and a winter bloomer; buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer; color deep rose, shading to carmine; highly scented and a decided favorite.

Bougere. Tea. Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet-scented; color bronze-rose, shading to violet-crimson; vigorous and profuse; a constant bloomer; much prized for its beauty and reliability.

Bride. Tea. Nearly pure white, with very large, pointed buds; a constant bloomer; outer petals shaded delicate pink; much prized for the beautiful buds.

Cabbage. China Bengal. This is the true red Provence Rose. Large, fragrant, deep pink flowers; perfectly hardy and a good bloomer.

Christine de Noe. Tea. A rich, fiery red Rose, turning darker as it opens; very sweet and fragrant; flowers usually borne on strong stems, are large and handsome; buds long and pointed; known as double Papa Gontier.

Eli Beauvillian. Climbing Tea. Produces salmon-pink blossoms; a free bloomer and a good grower.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Deep golden yellow; flowers very large and fragrant; very similar to Marechal Niel, being decidedly one of the best yellow Roses.

Etoile de France. Hybrid Tea. This is a valuable variety of recent introduction. The flowers possess a brilliant shade of clear red-crimson, changing to cerise in center. The petals are velvety in texture; the flowers are large, and borne on large, stiff stems. The plant is vigorous, a free bloomer and hardy. This is a Rose that will please the most exacting.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. Known as the White American Beauty. A hardy, vigorous grower, having large flowers of pure white; petals are very large; a very popular large Rose.

Freiherr von Marschall. Tea. Bright red; buds and flowers very shapely, of good size. One of the best Tea Roses.

Giant of Battles. Hybrid Perpetual. Rich red; very large and of good form; flowers are double, grown upon upright stems; good for general planting.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hybrid Bengal. A very hardy, free-growing Rose; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson, having a delicate fragrance.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. A vigorous grower and free bloomer, producing flowers of brilliant crimson. This has been a favorite through a long period of years.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Pure white; very large and full bloom; blooms constantly throughout the season. Does best on heavy soil. A very fine Rose.

Madame Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Clear bright pink; a comparatively new Rose which has become decidedly popular on account of its beautiful flowers; forms clear bright pink, very large buds that are shapely and have large petals. One of the best Roses.

ROSES, continued

Madame Joseph Schwartz. Tea. White, suffused with pink; a good grower and a prolific bloomer.

Madame Masson. Hybrid Perpetual. Massive; double and full-flowered, having red intense flowers with crimson hue; highly perfumed; a constant and profuse bloomer; very attractive and striking. Sold by many as American Beauty. It differs from the American Beauty in being a much more successful grower, with a slightly different shade of color and not quite so fragrant. To be preferred in the South to the American Beauty.

Madame Margottin. Tea. Flesh-colored, changing to light pink; medium size; full and double; very fragrant.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. A rich, creamy white, faintly tinted with rose; extra large, very double and delicately tinted; sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Maman Cochet. Tea. Pink; well-formed, long-pointed buds; open flowers are double and of large size; very hardy and vigorous. This is one of the most desirable Roses, and there is no more satisfactory variety for southern gardens.

Marechal Niel. Climbing Tea. Deep golden yellow; very free bloomer. This is perhaps the most popular Climbing Rose known to Rose-lovers.

Marie Lambert. Tea. White, beautifully formed buds; sweet scented; a strong grower and one of the best. Sometimes called White Hermosa.

Margaret Miller. Tea. Silvery white, with delicately shaded pink center; a vigorous grower; the most profuse and constant bloomer we have ever known; buds of beautiful shape and form.

Papa Gontier. Tea. Bright to dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds of beautiful form; flowers almost single. This Rose is decidedly popular wherever it has been introduced.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. Bright glowing pink; a beautiful Rose and largest known, producing immense flowers upon long, straight stems; nearly thornless. Specimens frequently measure 4 inches in diameter.

Perle des Jardins. Tea. Large white flowers with creamy centers, outer petals tinged with pink; an exceedingly vigorous grower; splendid in form and color. Should have a place in every collection.

Reine Marie Henrietta. Climbing Hybrid Tea. Attractive brilliant crimson, thrifty and vigorous; the best of the red Climbers.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Hybrid Tea. Superb in shape and of splendid color; long, beautifully pointed buds, developing into large, full and double flowers, with thick, heavy, shell-like petals; a delicate flush-white, shaded somewhat deeper at the center with a suggestion of pink; flowers borne singly on long stems; a good bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. Waxy white, shading to a faint pink; a free and vigorous bloomer.

White Malmaison. Bourbon. Creamy white; vigorous grower and good bloomer; an extra-good yard Rose.

William Allen Richardson. Climbing Noisette. Deep orange-yellow, with copper-colored center, faintly tinted with rose; beautiful in color and form; a very desirable Running Rose.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON.

Alba plena. Large, double; white blotched with rose; blooms late, when most other shrubs are through.

New Banner. Flowers large, rosy pink, striped with crimson. A strong, vigorous bush.

Lucy. Large, double, rose-red flowers; blooms very profusely.

PRICES OF ALTHEAS:		
	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 00

ARBORVITÆ, Golden (*Biota aurea*).

Compact, vigorous growth, yellow foliage, very bright.

Pyramidal Golden. Similar to the preceding, but of close, compact, pyramidal growth.

Rosedale. A very desirable novelty; foliage green in summer, deepening to purple shades in winter.

PRICES OF ARBORVITÆS:		
	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 feet.....	80	6 50

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, continued

CAMPHOR TREE. Beautiful evergreen for lawn or garden; entirely free from insects and disease; rapid grower. 1 to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

CAPE MYRTLE. Blooms from June to September. Flowers pink, foliage small; glossy brown bark. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Strong grower; flowers double, white tinged with blue.

Gracilis rosea. Grand flower; large; white tinged with pink.

Lemoinei. Very fine; hardy; flowers pure white, opening out full.

PRICES OF DEUTZIAS:	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50

HONEYSUCKLE. A vine bearing beautiful yellow-and-white flowers, strongly perfumed. 2-year plants, 25 cts. each.

IRISH JUNIPER. Trees tall and column-like; foliage silvery. Fine for formal planting.

	Each
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40
2 to 3 feet.....	60
3 to 4 feet.....	75

MAGNOLIA fuscata (Banana Shrub).

A most desirable evergreen shrub, hardy in the South. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear early in spring, have a delightful banana fragrance.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 60
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00

grandiflora. One of the finest broad-leaved evergreens. Large, dark green foliage; large, white, fragrant flowers in spring.

	Each
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40
2 to 3 feet.....	50
3 to 4 feet.....	75
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00

OLEANDER. A splendid shrub for tall hedges, masses or single specimens in the lower South. Can furnish these in white or pink.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25
3 to 4 feet.....	50

POPLAR, Carolina. A strong, vigorous, fast grower.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50
6 to 8 feet.....	40	3 50

PRIVET, Amoor River. Very effective hedge plant. Makes a dense growth; leaves small and glossy; evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

RETINOSPORA, or Japan

Cypress (*Retinospora plumosa*). Attractive dwarf tree with soft, plummy, bright green foliage.

	Each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00

Pisifera aurea. Foliage brightly colored; rather erect, with branches drooping; very attractive.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40
3 to 4 feet.....	60

Plumosa aurea. Bright foliage, tinged yellow; hardy and vigorous.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75

Squarrosa. Foliage nearly white, turning silvery, then soft green; a hardy, dwarf tree.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75

SPIREA Van Houttei. The grandest of Spireas; profuse white blooms.



Magnolia grandiflora



SUMMIT
CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK



NURSERIES

MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

Please forward by _____

On or about _____

Express Office_____

Freight Office_____

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Post Office Order . . \$_____

Express Money Order . \$_____

Bank Draft . . . \$_____

Cash \$_____

Total . \$_____

Date _____ 191_____

Important Be sure to write name and address, also shipping directions, very plainly. Please state if we may substitute other sizes or varieties in case those ordered are exhausted, yes _____ or no _____. If undecided as to best varieties, we will select same according to our best judgment, if so requested. Please write any other instructions on separate sheet.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, continued

Spirea, Anthony Waterer. Crimson flowers; dwarf habit.

Japanese Blue. Makes a neat, compact bush; sky-blue flowers.

All varieties, 2-year plants, 35 cts. each; 3-year plants, 45 cts. each

WEIGELA rosea nana variegata.
Flowers pink; leaves margined cream-white.

Weigela candida. Very fine, light foliage, with snow-white flowers; profuse bloomer.

Both varieties, 2-year plants, 30 cts. each

WISTARIA. A magnificent climbing vine, with attractive foliage and great clusters of flowers in early spring. 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

WATERMELON SEED

Home-grown and saved from crops grown exclusively for seed. All seed taken from large, perfect-shaped Melons. No Melons sold or shipped from our crops.

The Watson or Tom Watson, Halbert, Honey, Kleckley Sweets, Georgia Rattlesnake, Sweetheart, Alabama Sweet, Kolb's Gem (Girardeau's), Triumph (Girardeau's), Ice-Cream or Peerless, Dark Icing, Angel-Kiss, Florida Favorite (Girardeau's), New Favorite (Girardeau's).

Price of all varieties of Watermelon Seed, 50 cts. per lb., postpaid

CANTALOUPE SEED, ROCKY FORD

75 cts. per lb., postpaid

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on <i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 feet each way
Kumquats.....	10 to 12 feet each way
Peaches and Apples.....	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums.....	15 to 18 feet each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 feet each way
Pears.....	20 to 30 feet each way
Grapes, Bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes, Muscadine type.....	12 to 15 feet each way
Figs.....	12 to 15 feet each way
Pecans.....	40 to 60 feet each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

8 x 8 feet each way.....	680	18 x 18 feet each way.....	134
9 x 9 feet each way.....	537	20 x 20 feet each way.....	108
10 x 10 feet each way.....	435	25 x 25 feet each way.....	69
11 x 11 feet each way.....	360	30 x 30 feet each way.....	48
12 x 12 feet each way.....	302	35 x 35 feet each way.....	35
13 x 13 feet each way.....	257	40 x 40 feet each way.....	27
14 x 14 feet each way.....	222	45 x 45 feet each way.....	21
15 x 15 feet each way.....	193	50 x 50 feet each way.....	17
16 x 16 feet each way.....	170	60 x 60 feet each way.....	12

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Summit Nurseries

MILLER & GOSSARD, Proprietors
MONTICELLO ♦ FLORIDA



A branch from a Satsuma Orange Tree budded
on *Citrus trifoliata* stock